

spread around the whole country. It was not congested and held by a few men in a distant city.

From 1873 to 1890 the material wealth added to this country was less than 120 per cent. Eighty per cent of that was based on indebtedness.

"If you will let me strike six states out of the list the added wealth was not 4 per cent. Nearly the whole of that 20 per cent was added to a few western states and only 24 per cent to the southern states.

"They tell us that we have grown richer. I say it is not true. Where one individual citizen has got wealthier a hundred have grown poorer. Where one city like Atlanta has prospered twenty cities and towns have retrograded.

"Go to your own tax books. In 1850 the returns of Georgia shrank \$35,000,000. Nothing of the kind occurred under the bimetallic standard."

He Is Interrupted.

At this declaration a cheer back in the audience called out: "There is not a school boy in this country who does not know that there has been vast progress in every state and city."

The congressman drew him on a little and the crowd became noisy. Directly Colonel Livingston retorted:

"You are right. There never has been such progress in the world's history, but it has been progress downward."

This brought down the audience. Colonel Livingston followed it up vigorously.

"Yes, there has been progress from 100 cotton to 50-cent cotton; from \$1.40 wheat to 50-cent wheat. Horsec have gone down in twenty years from \$150 a head to \$2.50 a head.

"There is your progress, but it is always down hill. In the last nine years your indebtedness has increased 250 per cent. From \$10,000 families which lived in and owned their own homes we have fallen in Georgia to 110,000 families, and we have gone from 87,000 renters to 140,000 renters. That is the kind of progress you are talking about."

Each sort of this kind brought applause. The audience got demonstrative and seemed to be enjoying the contest. Colonel Livingston always needs some questions fired into him to stir him up, and this one had done the work. He enjoyed it himself, and after a moment's pause, he inquired eagerly:

"Now if there is another progress man that kind of here let him speak out."

No one spoke.

Colonel Livingston read from The Financial Record, a gold standard paper, an article on the business situation. It said:

"More patience is necessary. There is not going to be a boom in the spring trade. Gauged by bank clearings, business is less active than it was a year ago."

"There is your own authority—not mine," the congressman exclaimed, shaking the paper at his questioner.

This is published in Chicago, the place where it took bayonets to regulate laborers."

Growth of Debts.

Going back to his comparison of the era 1870 to 1890 with 1850 to 1880, Colonel Livingston stated that he would read from one of Secretary Hoke Smith's books, a digest of the latest census. In 1880 Georgia's indebtedness was \$20,000,000. In 1890 it was \$35,000,000, a million dollars gain in debts in ten years.

"When are you going to get out?" the speaker inquired. "In Georgia we pay 8 per cent interest. New York pays 5.71 per cent. Three per cent difference, and that would break the back of the Georgia farmer. He would have to live on 200,000 living in unincumbered homes; in incumbered homes 241,420 families. Prior to the war there was not one-fifth of this country where the name of the farmer was not on a mortgage."

Right here the congressman said that he wanted all to remember that any financial system which does not distribute the wealth throughout the whole country is no good and should be abolished. (Applause.) Some think that the financial system is made for just a few people, and they practice it and preach it—and, perhaps, they pray for it, too. (Laughter.)

A Misnamed Club.

Colonel Livingston said that he saw there was a club here which called itself the Young Men's Democratic Social Curfew Club, and the members of the name brouht laughter. "Do you mean to insult the intelligent men of this city? You may be sound in your democracy, perhaps, but you are not sound in your currency. I am for sound money and don't you forget it. But you are either for a single standard or for a double standard. Why don't you come out and say where you stand? Don't hide behind a myth. Step in to the open."

This sentiment was cheered.

Holding up a silver dollar, Colonel Livingston declared that he could buy twice as much with it today as he could prior to the demonetization of silver. "Now you say this is a 50-cent dollar, but it is really a 20-cent dollar. The gold dollar has appreciated to become a 20-cent dollar. The policy of Harrison and Cleveland has been to borrow gold and lift this silver dollar up as the gold dollar increased to 20 cents. So neither of your dollars is an honest dollar."

The congressman referred to the report of the commission appointed two years ago to investigate prices. That report showed that gold had appreciated in 1884 to 188, while cotton and wheat and everything else except railroad and hotel bills had depreciated. The gold dollar carried the silver dollar up, but the silver dollar had gone down. The financial institutions are now requiring a great margin on property on which they make loans because they are afraid that they will not get their principal back at the old-time margins, so great is the decline in prices.

Ruinous Advice.

"I have a speech here in my pocket made by Henry Richardson, somewhere, at some time, in which he said that it was to the interest of the workmen of this country to have a dollar which would buy twice as much as the dollar of twenty years ago. But I tell you that any dollar that will buy twice as much as other men's labor now as it did twenty years ago will return to curse you."

It is bound to buy twice as much of your labor sooner or later. (Applause.)

"There is not a man today at work who does not know that there are two more

standing around to take his job at less wages. One million two hundred thousand laborers in this country are out of work and hungry tonight. There are hundreds of them in this city. If you can prosper on the adversity and suffering of the laborer, let me tell you that it is temporary prosperity. You are standing on a volcano and the eruption is bound to come."

Say a Stable Dollar.

"Now, Mr. Alex Smith, don't you add the word 'stable' to your platform and make it read 'sound and stable' if you will do that, I will do that. But you must know that the gold dollar is not stable. The history of the world teaches that when the unit of value constantly appreciates it is only a question of time when the whole system topples and the creditor classes at last are crushed in the fall. (Applause.)

"Why not have a stable dollar like a stable yardstick?" (Cheers.)

"Hurrah for Livingston."

"You can't take any one single money metal and keep it stable. It will rise or fall, but it must have a double standard to secure stability."

"There is no gold in circulation in this country. Mr. Eckels says there is only \$15,000,000 in gold in the banks and \$10,000,000 in the treasury, and they say \$20,000,000 in old stockpiles."

"There is a right good story on an Atlanta banker."

"Tell it, tell it!" the audience cried.

"An Atlanta banker wanted to buy some of those last gold bonds. He called some of his customers and among them was a man who owned \$1,000. He had to scrape around pretty lively to get it and pay it over. The banker bought \$250,000 of the bonds. When he came back the next day the former customer called to get another loan of \$1,000, but the banker could not accommodate him. The gold was locked up at Washington, and he was henceforth a silver man."

"There was an instance of contraction of the currency right here in Atlanta. The \$1,000 was taken out of circulation and locked up, though by this time it may be on its way to Europe."

Against Monometallism.

"You can't have an honest dollar with either gold monometallism or with silver monometallism. The silver dollar would be a dishonest dollar. You have got to have a competing metal. Prior to 1849 gold was extremely scarce in this country. After the discovery of gold in California silver was plentiful and plentiful effort was made to demonetize it in this country and Germany did demonetize it."

In the war for more than 20 years silver and gold bullion did not get more than 2 per cent apart at any time. A goldbug authority says that if the yield of gold in South Africa continues for the next five years as for the last five years gold will have to be demonetized. (Applause.)

Congressman Livingston proceeded to read from Secretary Richardson's speeches, in which the Kentuckian advocated a double standard, such as we had from 1792 to 1873. Carlisle stated that if there was ever to be an international conference England should not have a voice in it unless she made silver a standard money throughout the British empire.

The representative declared that an international agreement was "international nonsense."

"The only way for us to undo the legislation of 1873 and then, if Europe does not like it, let her come and treat with us."

On the subject of ratio Colonel Livingston said that the gold standard people know very well that the prime question is demonetization of silver. They know that we cannot coin silver at any rate except to let it unbalance the market. The silver coin we have. Secretary Hoke Smith said that if we must have free coinage of silver, he would have a free coinage of 16 to 1.

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A LARGE REWARD FOR THE LYNCHERS

The Governor Offers \$5,000 Reward for Their Conviction.

WILL PUSH THE MATTER

Atkinson Says That Lynching Must Stop in Georgia at Any Cost.

THE REWARD WAS OFFERED YESTERDAY

And \$500 Each Will Be Given for the Conviction of the First Ten Men Engaged in Leading the Mob.

Governor Atkinson, yesterday morning offered a reward of \$500 each for the first ten men arrested and convicted of complicity in the lynching of the two negroes in Columbus on Monday.

This is probably the largest reward ever offered in Georgia for the arrest and conviction of criminals for one crime.

The governor got back from Milledgeville yesterday morning, and at once took up the matter of the Columbus lynching. He had been in Milledgeville for two or three days, attending to the business of the state, and on the morning of the lynching he was in the city.

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avenged on yesterday. The scenes of yesterday will long be vividly remembered by the citizens of Columbus.

The suddenness of the assault made by the mob upon the courtroom yesterday, and the quickness and dexterity with which the negro was carried out and lynched, could be realized only by those who were actually present and witnessed the tragic incident.

When the crowd within the courtroom heard the stamping of feet over the stairs and the shouts of the approaching mob of infuriated men they rose to their feet and awaited the crisis.

Everybody knew that if the mob made a determined, desperate attempt to get the prisoner, that it would be successful. There would be fifteen guards, all told, and it is said that not one of them was armed.

This was a serious matter, for the trial of Sheriff Leidesdorff, who has his trial at Winchester, wife and the fifteen men were never given an opportunity to use their pistols as they had the rifles over the mob could hardly have been repulsed.

It had been driven back, it is not probable that it would have been repulsed. When the crowd rushed into the courtroom, many flourishing pistols and Winchester rifles were seen, and the mob had a quantity of dynamite.

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The date following the address of subscribers indicates time to which paid. All are urged to request to watch this date, and notify the home office when errors are discovered.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., June 3, 1896.

Working the Office Holders.

The following circular letter has come into our possession, and as it seems to contain information of public interest at this time, we take pleasure in laying it before our readers:

Savannah, Ga., May 26, 1896.
My Dear Sir—May I ask that you will do me the favor of preparing and sending to Mr. John D. Stocker, surveyor of customs, Atlanta, Ga., a list of some of the prominent sound money democrats of your county, with the postoffice address of each? By giving this your attention, or having it attended to for me, you will greatly oblige, your friend,

F. G. DUBIGNON.
The reason the foregoing letter is of public interest at this time is because it gives a faint—a very faint—idea of the way in which the machinery of the federal government is "worked" in the interest of those who are engaged in trying to fasten the gold standard on the people of this country.

It might have been supposed that the salary received by the surveyor of customs, from the people's treasury, was for the purpose of paying him to attend to the duties of his office. But, under the reign of the new order, he is expected to perform other functions that bear no relation whatever to those duties. He is expected to become the repository of lists of the names of those who are willing and anxious that the infamous schemes of the bondholders and the gold syndicates shall be carried out, as well as the names of those who have been duped by the shallow arguments of the gold men.

Why should a federal office holder be expected to take any interest in fastening the gold standard on the people who pay him to perform the regular duties of his office? Why do not the gold standard candidates lay these extra performances on the influences which are already organized in behalf of the money power?

We have no idea what the lists of the gold standard men are to be used for. The supposition is that they are to be forwarded to Washington to Mr. Carlisle or some other active agent of the money power so that they in turn may become the repositories of the tons of stuff that is frunked through the mails in the hope that at least a few honest men may be deceived into believing that the truth is a lie.

We do know, however, that the whole campaign of the agents of the money power is the most futile that has ever been known in the history of the republic. So far as Georgia is concerned, the gold men might as well try to raise themselves from the ground by means of a hand-bellows as to try to impose their programme on the honest democratic voters of Georgia. They have deceived a few shallow politicians into believing that popularity lies in the direction of the gold standard; but these politicians, if they are still blind, will have their eyes opened when the democratic party of Georgia speaks.

Meanwhile, The Constitution would remind the clever gentlemen who are now holding federal offices in this state that the duties of their offices do not compel them to become the beilers of those who favor republican doctrine. They are not compelled to display partisanship in behalf of schemes that their party has opposed and denounced in essence and substance since its foundation.

They have been officially informed by the party under whose auspices they now occupy places that "public office is a public trust," that the attempt to control conventions of primaries in behalf of any candidate "is a scandalous satire on republican institutions." "We denounce," says the democratic party, "a policy under which federal office holders usurp control of party conventions in the states, and we pledge the

democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government."

We take pleasure in informing our friends, the office holders, that the era of this sort of thing is about over, and the people are not likely soon to forget those who employ the influence of federal offices in behalf of undemocratic doctrines.

The Jig Is Up.

The jig is up. The scheme of the money power to compel the democratic party to endorse the infamous gold standard has collapsed.

Mr. Cleveland is said, on good authority, to be thoroughly disgusted with those time-serving officials who have been deceiving him as to the real state of public opinion.

Mr. Carlisle is disgusted and declares that the result in Kentucky takes him out of public life—a fact so big that he is obliged to see and acknowledge it. The man is essentially narrow-minded, or he would have made a bold stroke when Cleveland insisted on the first bond issue. If he had resigned then, he would have been the idol of the people today, and no power on earth could have kept him out of the white house in 1875.

Secretary Smith is quoted as saying that Georgia will be sold for silver, and that he will be content if he can carry Fulton county for gold. As this is an impossibility, the secretary will be as discomfited as Carlisle.

There is but one hope for the gold men, and that is set forth by Mr. William Shaw Bowen in his Washington letter to The New York World. He informs the active agents of the bondholders that they have one chance to carry the Chicago convention for the gold standard in spite of the fact that the opponents of the gold standard will have close on a two-thirds majority. The advice of Mr. Bowen is that the gold men should go to Chicago "with arguments more substantial than words."

This means, of course, that the money power, being able to buy up the democrats, provided they will set a price on themselves, ought to lose no time in making arrangements to do so.

This means, of course, that the newspaper agents of the money power perceive that the jig is up, politically. Out of the clash and confusion the democratic party has emerged stronger, purer and more hopeful than ever.

Remember the Issue.

The ticket put out by the gold men to represent Fulton county in the state convention is said to be pledged to "oppose the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

That is a purely negative proposition. The people are not so much interested in knowing what the gold ticket is opposed to as they are in knowing what it is for. What remedy for the present condition of affairs is the gold ticket prepared to supply?

That is the main question. The gentlemen composing the ticket are "opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1," but what are they in favor of? Are they in favor of the immediate restoration of the bimetallic system and the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver without waiting for any other nation, or are they in favor of the gold standard?

It is hardly necessary, however, to ask any questions on this subject. If they were in favor of bimetalism, they would not be representing the element in this town that is for the gold standard, currency contraction and bond issues.

Deceiving the Public.

Three months ago there was not a morning paper in New York that knew the truth about the silver movement, or, knowing the truth, dared to publish it. Day after day and week after week they deceived their readers and the eastern public generally by means of their news columns and their editorial comments. Day after day and week after week they who depend on the morning papers of New York for their information were told that the silver craze was dying out; that the free coinage men constituted but a fraction of their party, and that the schemes of the gold men were sweeping everything before them.

Now, giving the editors of these newspapers all the credit that they can squeeze out of the admission that they were woefully ignorant as to the status of public opinion, and that they had been deceived by agents of their own selection, the fact still remains that modern journalism at their command are themselves to blame if they do not know the truth, and practice a fraud on the public that depends on them if they fail to publish it.

But the New York editors were not ignorant. We know of dozens of instances where they have deliberately suppressed dispatches sent by their own press agents.

Let it not be supposed that we are complaining. We think Providence had a hand in the business. If the bondholders and the gold syndicates had known the real state of things, they might have been tempted to buy up a few more self-constituted leaders and to subsidize a few more newspapers. In short, they would have gone down into their pockets, as The Financial Chronicle advised them to do, months ago.

But finally the spell of ignorance, suppression and falsification was broken by The New York Journal, edited by Mr. W. R. Hearst, a new-comer in the field of metropolitan journalism. The Journal began to publish all the news about the dismal failure of the gold men to control the democratic party, and then the rest of the morning papers followed suit,

making many wry faces, and printed editorial comments calculated to discredit the facts they were tardily publishing.

To Mr. Hearst and The New York Journal belongs the credit of opening the eyes of the people of the east to the real facts of the situation.

Now that the whole scheme of controlling the people has collapsed, The New York Journal should have credit for printing the news about it.

One Hundred Years of Statehood.

Amid the booming of cannon on the exposition grounds at Nashville last Monday afternoon, the state of Tennessee rounded out the first one hundred years of her existence as a member of the free sisterhood of American commonwealths. Georgia extends a cordial greeting to her neighbor on the other side of the Blue Ridge mountains.

No better evidence of the pluck which has made Tennessee one of the leading states of the union could possibly be furnished than the exposition grounds on which her anniversary was celebrated last Monday. At the same time, this masterstroke of enterprise serves to crown with a graceful tribute the century of statehood which she has just completed.

Though not one of the "original thirteen" born of revolutionary days, the state of Tennessee is rich in the heritage of a glorious past. Her record for the last one hundred years has been one of steady growth and sleepless enterprise. While she has furnished the nation with some of its greatest men, she has not overlooked the cause of her material development, and has attracted much of the splendid resources which nature has stored up within her borders.

At the time of her admission into the union, on the 1st of June, 1796, Tennessee had a population of 40,000, or an average of one person to each square mile. In 1890 her population had increased to 1,767,518, showing a most phenomenal record for the one hundred years of her existence as a state.

Tennessee in 1890 produced a supply of manufactured goods valued at \$72,000,000. In mineral and agricultural products Tennessee is closely allied to Georgia, both in abundance and variety of these products. Both form a part of what is known as the Piedmont region.

Though Tennessee was converted into a spacious battlefield during the late war, she has completely rallied from the evil effects of that struggle and exhibits none of the scars of battle except in the few remaining breakwaters which are still visible in some portions of the state.

In celebrating her centennial this week Tennessee has the best wishes and congratulations of all her sisters in the American union. Though she has dedicated her exposition grounds as a feature of her birthday exercises, she will not throw open the gates of that industrial enterprise until next summer. At that time she will gather her resources together and show the world what Tennessee means in the dictionary of thrift and development.

A Notable Utterance.

The recent statement of views presented to the public by Governor Mathews, of Indiana, through the columns of The Constitution, has attracted much favorable comment and places him in line with those who are battling for the financial independence of the country.

Aside from the governor's emphatic declaration that silver must be restored to the legal status which it held prior to the crime of 1873, his treatment of the "international agreement" humbug is to the point and will meet with the hearty concurrence of all those who sincerely desire the restoration of silver coinage under the old conditions. Lift the cloak off the international agreement humbug, and it will uncover a gold standard man. Plain dealing is called for with nations as well as with individuals; hence Governor Mathews's position that the most effective way to bring about an international agreement is by first placing ourselves legally within the lines of those giving free coinage of silver. Let other nations join us or not, as they please, but we are powerful enough, under all contingencies, to lead out in the fight by ourselves.

Governor Mathews is a statesman in full sympathy with the people, and he richly deserves the loyal support which his friends are giving him in the presidential canvass.

Higher Female Education.

One of the most significant features of the movement in behalf of higher education is found in the rapidly increasing number of female colleges in America. Every year the number in the union is provided with well-equipped and handsomely endowed institutions of this kind.

Though other states have been somewhat tardy in recognizing the intellectual claims of the fair sex, this cannot be truthfully said of Georgia. The oldest female institution in America, if not in the world, is the Wesleyan Female college, at Macon, Ga.

But Georgia is distinguished not only by the fact that she was the first state in the union to charter a female institution, but also by the manner in which she has fostered the movement in this state ever since that time.

Among the various institutions of learning in this state for the education of southern girls, besides the Wesleyan Female college at Macon, are the Southern Female college, at College Park; the Lucy Cobb institute, at Athens; the Shorter college, at Rome; the Georgia Normal and Industrial school, at Milledgeville; the Agnes Scott institute, at Decatur; and various other seminaries of equal rank.

Vassar, the pioneer college of the north for the higher education of women, was opened in 1865 with a small attendance. Today the fame of this splendid institution has belted the globe. Ten years after the founding of Vassar college in New York the foundations of Wellesley college, near Boston, Mass., were laid. Of all the seminaries in America for the exclusive education of women, Wellesley has made perhaps the most rapid strides. This is largely due to the fact that older institutions had solved the difficult problems in the way of higher education for

women and all that was needed to build up a magnificent institution in New England was capital and talent, both of which were available in that section. Other institutions have rapidly sprung up in the north and south, and today America leads the world in the educational advantages which she confers upon her women.

A Russian Tragedy.

From the splendor of her recent festivities in honor of the young czar's coronation, Moscow has suddenly been converted into a house of mourning, and the sequel of last week's pomp and pageantry is written in a most revolting chapter of destruction and death.

Seldom has a national feast been followed by a tragedy so deep. In the magnificence of her endeavor to surpass all royal precedents, Russia expended no less than \$30,000,000, and yet to this enormous sum has since been added the loss of over 2,000 lives.

For several years it has been the custom in Russia to conciliate the laboring classes at the close of each successive coronation by holding a general feast and distributing food, drink and souvenirs. To this denouement the common people of Russia had looked forward with eager anticipation for weeks.

Last Saturday, on one of the open fields in the neighborhood of Moscow, several thousand people gathered to participate in this feast of the laboring classes of Russia. As the time arrived for making the distribution, there was a strong effort on the part of those in the rear of the immense crowd to push their way to the front. In the hurry and confusion several were trampled under foot. As soon as this discovery was made, a panic followed in which the destruction of life was even more terrific than in the actual clash of battle. On former occasions like this panics have been averted only by the most skillful management on the part of those in command. But it seems that in a broad, open field, under competent police supervision, a disaster such as the one which accompanied the recent coronation festivities could have been easily averted.

The hunger of these poor, oppressed people, as indicated by the eager impatience which brought on the disastrous panic last week, shows the extent of poverty to which the laboring classes have been reduced in order to furnish the inordinate cravings of the czar.

Perhaps this tragic event will prove a salutary lesson to the young czar. Confronted with such a horrible disaster at the beginning of his reign, it is hardly possible that he may be induced to show some degree of compassion for the common people.

Nothing would be lost to civilization nor to Russia should these barbaric splendors be discontinued altogether. Such a prodigal waste of money cannot be justified in this advanced age on any possible pretext. Russia might do well to study our free democratic institutions and learn from the manner in which our presidents assume the oath of office, every four years, that nothing is more impressive than simplicity.

Two Candidates.

You may say that the campaign's opened. And the cat is after the mouse. The old man's out for the senate. And the old woman's still for the house. The drums are ready for beatin'—Cat ketchin' up with the mouse! Oh, the old man's out for the senate. But the old woman's head o' the house!

As June 6th draws near the candidates are shaking hands at the rate of a mile a minute. In the language of the Billville Banner: The vote is on the market and the moonlight's on the still.

You may say that the campaign's opened. And the cat is after the mouse. The old man's out for the senate. And the old woman's still for the house. The drums are ready for beatin'—Cat ketchin' up with the mouse! Oh, the old man's out for the senate. But the old woman's head o' the house!

The Washington correspondent of The New York World says that the only way the money power can control the Chicago convention will be to buy the delegates. If that is the alternative, the money power may as well bid its precious gold standard goodby.

Next Saturday the democratic voters of Fulton county will show the gold men what they think of the attempt to compel the party to endorse John Sherman's financial views.

Saturday will be a big day in the history of the democratic party of Fulton county. The people will be on hand.

The best thing Mr. D. R. Hill can do, after he gets to Chicago, with his New York delegation is to head his boat with the tide. And that's what he will do. New York can be carried against the gold standard much easier than it can be carried for it.

McKinley will have to take a bigger straddle than usual if he gets into the white house.

The only way to defeat the democratic party this year will be for it to endorse the gold standard, and that it will not do.

Liked Because Undemocratic.

Editor Constitution—Inclosed please find clipping from today's Macon Telegraph. I think this is the worst slam at the democracy of the Hon. Hoke Smith which I have yet seen. It is evident that Colonel Locke's satisfaction with the gentleman's speech is due to there being nothing democratic about it.

Colonel Locke writes to The Telegraph thus: The speech of Secretary Smith was by far the best speech I ever heard a democrat make. He actually gave the people information and facts.

To those who know of Colonel Locke's republican record, no comment is necessary. WILLIAM P. FLEMING. Macon, Ga., May 30.

Free Coinage Wins.

From The Nashville American (gold standard). The election of delegates to the state convention to be held by democrats in Kentucky resulted in the choice of free silver delegates in sufficient numbers to give them complete and overwhelming control of the state convention.

This means a solid free silver delegation to Chicago and strengthens the contention that the free silver men will dominate the national convention. It also indicates that in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio the free silver wing of the party will exert every effort to carry those states, and as the tide now appears to be flowing in favor of the silver men, many will fall to oppose the movement, though not in accord with it, not desiring to be possibly caught on the losing side.

No Hope for the Single Standard.

From The Chicago Tribune. As the free silverites have carried Kentucky and are sure to carry North Carolina, the two Virginias, Louisiana and Indiana, they have a comfortable certainty of 508 votes out of 508. The indications are now that they will carry Ohio. The preliminary counts, thus far have resulted in their favor.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

All hail to him!
Blow the bugles,
Beat the drums;
Lo! the candidate—
He comes!
Ridin' early,
Ridin' late;
Watch out for
The candidate!

Saw the war through
(Sure o' that)
Got his record
In his hat.
Knows he's needed
By the state;
Save the country
Sure as fate!

Good at farmin'
Got a plow
In his back yard
Rustin' now.

Merchant-lawyer—
Doctor—all!
Anything the
People call!

Free religion
(In the lurch
If he didn't
Like each church.)

Bound to please you—
Beat the drums;
Lo! the candidate—
He comes!

Virginia Fraser Boyle wrote an excellent lyric for the Tennessee Centennial exposition. It was worthy of the prize which she received for it.

Sing a Song.

Sing a song o' silver,
Pocket full o' cash;
Four and twenty goldbugs
Gone all to smash!

We infer from the number of pictures of Mark Twain in the June McClure's that Mark likes nothing better than sitting before a camera.

On the Run.

Now the "favorite son," he is on the run,
And there's music in the air;
For the brass bands play
In the usual way.
And they're all so tired by night and day
That they want to rest for many a May
In the presidential chair.

There's no use in growling about rainy days.
The Lord'll take care of the weather
and we'll lose the umbrellas.

The seaside belle is in her glory now;
but it's the dinner bell which has the greatest fascination for the hungry custom-ers during a plunge in the surf.

Paternal Advice.

"Ben," said the old colored deacon to his son, "you done graduated now, en you's gwine out into de great en wicked world."
"Yes, seh."

"En you wants ter heed my wisew?"
"Yes, seh."

"Well, dis is erbout all I got ter say to you: Don't go into de poultry business when de moon is shinin', en always be sho' en keep in de front part er de mule!"

As June 6th draws near the candidates are shaking hands at the rate of a mile a minute. In the language of the Billville Banner: The vote is on the market and the moonlight's on the still.

Two Candidates.

You may say that the campaign's opened. And the cat is after the mouse. The old man's out for the senate. And the old woman's still for the house. The drums are ready for beatin'—Cat ketchin' up with the mouse! Oh, the old man's out for the senate. But the old woman's head o' the house!

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The Billville Banner.

O poet of the June time, you sent us yesterday
More lays than fifty pileups of the Georgia
kiss could lay!

And their mellow music melted like
mustard in the mouth,
And you set our souls to singing in the
rainy, rainy south.

O poet of the June time, your songs are
wondrous good;
So very full of fire that we'll use 'em yet
for wood!

And when, perchance, you miss them you'll
find the tuneless dove
Whispering to us of the whisker and the
feet are on the stove!

Watermelons are coming in. We have a
first-class appetite, and all we need now is
a sharp knife.

We don't know exactly what time it
was when we had the hot wave last year,
but if we don't disremember, it was 'long
about mummillion time.

There has not been a lynching in town in
days. It was so hot when we struck the
last fellow that the rope ran down his
back.

Our summer relatives are still coming
in. They are all so accommodating that
they are perfectly willing to sleep on the
floor.

It has been raining in Billville for six
weeks; so, if we don't all drown, we'll
have a fine time fishing when the weather
clears off.

We have promised to vote for sixteen
candidates, and yet we've only registered
once!

We won't get to congress this year,
but perhaps this fact will enable us to get
to heaven some of these days.

An Explanation of the Victory.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal. As to the explanation, it were bootless to dwell upon it. Briefly, the silver extremists won because enough of them went to the conventions to win. They won because they set out to win; because they believed they were fighting for something worth fighting for; because nothing short of actual enthusiasm and superior numbers could resist them; because there were not enough "sound money" democrats in the state who sufficiently appreciated the issue and their duty thereby to repel such an assault.

The silverites were grievously wrong, but they are entitled to their victory because they won in a straight-out fight in which they believed they were right, over opponents, who, if they have any excuse to offer, must find it in their own delinquency.

Harriety May Lose His Job.

From The Philadelphia North American. Will William F. Harriety be deposed as chairman of the democratic national committee? This is a question that is being frequently asked in political circles these days. Some say yes, other say no; while still others assert that Mr. Harriety is not a candidate for re-election.

THE NEBRASKA SITUATION.

The Goldbug Bolters and How the Split Came About.

There has been much talk in the gold standard press about the Nebraska delegation to Chicago belonging in the gold column.

The gold standard democrats have nominated a contesting ticket of delegates to the national convention in the hope of ousting the delegates elected by the regular democrats. The following letter from Hon. W. J. Bryan shows how weak the case of the contestants is:

"Editor Constitution: In 1892 the democrats of Nebraska assembled in state convention to select delegates to the national convention. At the preceding conventions, held in 1890 and 1891, the state platform contained declarations in favor of the free coinage of silver. In the convention of 1892 the majority of the committee on resolutions reported a platform containing no mention of the silver question. I presented a minority report in favor of free coinage, and the free coinage amendment was taken and the free coinage amendment was declared defeated by a few votes. Was afterward secured evidence which satisfied us that the amendment was actually carried by a small majority, but the discovery was not made until after the convention adjourned. In 1893 the silver question was controlled by candidates for various offices and by a large majority defeated the free coinage amendment presented by myself, and endorsed the financial policy of the administration. In 1894, at a public meeting held at Omaha, about June 20th, an organization was formed known as the Nebraska Silver League, and a special demand was believed in the free coinage of silver and a resolution adopted, declaring that the silver question was not binding upon the primaries and also pledging the state convention, in case it was controlled by silver democrats, to restore the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver in the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. The silver question was made the issue in every county and as a result the state convention stood about three to one in favor of free coinage of silver. The convention was called to order by Euclid Martin, chairman of the state central committee. The committee recommended Hon. Ed P. Smith, the choice of the silver democrats, to be substituted for the name of Hon. W. J. Bryan, the choice of the free silver democrats. Mr. Miller withdrew from the race, and Mr. Smith was elected without opposition. There was a contest and that was quickly settled. Hon. W. D. Oldham was elected permanent chairman without opposition. Under our statutes our voters are permitted to express their choice for United States senator, although the expression is advisory only, not binding upon the legislature. I was placed in nomination for the senate and on roll call received the vote of the silver democrats, including the vote of the gold standard delegates. The platform was adopted by a majority and a minority report. The majority report contained the plank suggesting the free coinage of silver and the silver democrats. The minority report, reaffirming the Chicago platform, was laid on the table by a vote of about three to one and the majority report adopted by the same vote. The convention then proceeded to select a new state committee, this being the regular custom of the democrats. The gold standard delegates took part in the selection of the committee. Hon. C. Smith was chosen chairman of the state committee. The convention proceeded to the selection of candidates for congress. There were eight offices to be filled. Hon. C. Smith was nominated for congress by the silver democrats. The gold standard delegates, who had been previously nominated by the populists, were placed in nomination for congress. The silver democrats voted against Mr. Holcomb and in favor of Frank Ireland, who was his opponent. The convention contained something more than 300 delegates, and when Mr. Holcomb's nomination was taken up, a portion of the gold standard democrats, who were not in the majority, withdrew from the convention. The convention completed the nominations by placing in nomination for congress the silver democrats who had been nominated by the populists, and three democrats who had not been nominated by the populists. 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The silver democrats voted against Mr. Holcomb and in favor of Frank Ireland, who was his opponent. The convention contained something more than

PUBLIC SERVICE AS IT IS RENDERED

United States Officials Using Their Places
To Spread the Gold Cause.

MR. DU BIGNON'S LETTERS
Writes Many Asking for Names for
Mr. Stocker.

THE PLAN OF THE ADMINISTRATION MEN
Public Service Abused To Spread Gold-
bug Literature Among the Voters
of the Country.

A simple little missive, brief and to the point, which seems to have threaded its way into every section of the state and which bears the signature of Mr. F. G. duBignon, has brought to light a remarkable story of the desperate methods that the administration has employed in the gold fight and the unblinking manner in which nearly every branch of the public service has been used to help along the president's fight.

The story is an astonishing one. It shows how government employees in Georgia have co-operated with the representatives of the gold movement in Georgia in every way possible and that the government service has been abused to further the movement.

Lists of gold men have been furnished to local government officials and these officials in turn have forwarded them to cabinet officers in Washington. The names obtained thus in an official manner have been used by the high government officials and vast quantities of gold doctrine literature have been sent out to them, doubtless with the government's free stamp upon it.

Recently The Constitution has received from several sources copies of a letter written by Hon. Fleming G. duBignon and sent to leading gold men of the state. This letter was as follows:

"My Dear Sir: May I ask that you will do me the favor of preparing and sending to Mr. John D. Stocker, surveyor of customs, Atlanta, Ga., a list of some of the prominent 'sound money' democrats of your county, with the post office address of each? By giving this list to the attention, or having it attended to for me, you will greatly oblige your friend, F. G. DU BIGNON."

A number of gentlemen who received these letters and were greatly mystified at the strange connection between Mr. John D. Stocker and the gold movement, sent them to The Constitution. These gentlemen were anxious for an explanation of the mystery.

Why should Mr. John D. Stocker, United States surveyor of customs, use his office to gather names for the furtherance of the gold movement? Why should Mr. duBignon, a candidate for United States senator on a gold platform, ask that these names be sent to Mr. Stocker, a government employee?

These inquiries were reasonable enough. It would seem, when the facts are known, that the names sent to Mr. Stocker were turned forward by him in the course of official communication to Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle to be used by him for the spread of goldbug literature. It is said that this goldbug literature was sent out in wholesale quantities to the men whose names were sent to the Treasury and that the government frank carried the matter through the mails, postage produced at the expense of the government.

Mr. Stocker admits having secured through the medium of Mr. duBignon's letters over 2,000 names, but just where he has sent them he will not say. He does say, however, that he is with the administration and that the names have been used where they will do the most good.

"Where they will do the most good?" is in Washington—Secretary Carlisle's office and there's where the names went. The collecting of names has been going on over a month and the state has been flooded with administration literature as a result.

This despite the fact that Mr. Cleveland has so often inveighed against government officials taking any part in politics. In such a manner is the public service being used.

Collector of Customs Stocker was shown a copy of Mr. duBignon's letter at his office yesterday afternoon. He seemed considerably surprised that this letter should have found its way into other hands and he said he did not understand how The Constitution had got hold of it.

"How is this?" said he as he examined the letter. "Mr. duBignon is a gold man, you know, and The Constitution is for silver. How did you happen to get this letter?"

It was explained to him that quite a number of copies had been sent to The Constitution by gentlemen from various parts of the state who had received them from Mr. duBignon.

Mr. Stocker's surprise was increased at this statement, and he stated that the movement was a little too old to say anything about in the papers. He was asked if he had received any list of gold men sent to him by gentlemen who had received letters from Mr. duBignon.

"You see," said he, "I am with the administration. I am with the gold side and The Constitution is on the other side. If you were on my side I might tell you more about it."

He was asked again if he had received any lists of names.

"I have received over two thousand," he replied, "I received them some time ago and disposed of them."

"What did you do with them?" was asked.

Mr. Stocker hesitated and did not reply for some time.

It was not much of a politician, he finally said, "but I know enough about politics to know when to keep my own counsel. I will say, however, that those lists were

There are a thousand good reasons why you should use

There are none why you should use

There are none why you should use

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put where they will do the most good."

"Did you use them at home, or were they sent off?"

"They were sent where they will do the most good."

"Is it a fact that you sent them to Mr. Carlisle, in Washington?"

"I put them where they will do the most good," replied Mr. Stocker. "I do not want to appear about the matter," he continued, "but you will readily understand that there is nothing that I can say. I am with the administration and The Constitution is on the other side."

"Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. duBignon about these letters?" he was asked.

"I have never seen Mr. duBignon about the matter, but I have had some correspondence with him. He understands what disposition I have made of the letters, and I have put them where they will do the most good."

"Have any other of the government officials received similar lists?"

"I do not know what others have done," replied Mr. Stocker. "I have received two thousand names and have used them to the best advantage for the administration."

Mr. Stocker again explained, on being questioned about the matter, that he considered it his duty to do what he could for the administration. He was told that The Constitution had received information that he had received the lists from leading gold men of different sections of the state and had forwarded them to Mr. Carlisle, but he refused to make any statement one way or the other concerning this report.

THE PASSING THROG.

Things are quiet in popular circles right now. The farmers are evidently busy with their crops, because they are not coming into the city much. Those who do come around at the party headquarters talk more about what the other parties are going to do than about their own. There is a feeling of waiting, as if the gold bug were waiting for the right time to do something. They were hoping that the gold faction of the democrats would control the Chicago convention, but now that it is evident that the silverites

FOR DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

We are opposed to the single gold standard. We are in favor of the restoration of silver to the position it occupied prior to its demonetization in 1873.

We are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money and money of final payment of the country, and of the independent coinage of both metals without discrimination against either or charge for mintage.

We are opposed to the issue of bonds in time of peace, and when there is uncoined bullion in the treasury.

We are opposed to the contraction of the currency by the retirement of the greenbacks.

We pledge ourselves not to vote for any delegate to the Chicago convention who is not in favor of silver or who is in favor of the single gold standard or who favors the issuing of bonds or retiring the greenbacks.

Delegates for Silver.

E. P. Howell,
John C. Whitner,
J. W. Goldsmith,
Anthony Murphy,
J. T. Spalding,
Hal L. Johnston.

will have the majority, the populists are simply waiting.

The sentiment among them is that if a strong man in the faith is nominated by the democrats they ought to help elect him. But they will not be satisfied with anything short of and extremist on the silver question.

One of them said yesterday: "I believe that the party would vote for a radical silver democrat but not for any trimmer. We started out to secure financial relief. We declared for free coinage. The democrats appear about to do the same thing. It does seem to me that we ought to get together. By running two tickets both parties would probably be defeated. But if the silver men in all the parties will vote together they can sweep the country, elect a president and a lower house. We already have a majority in the senate and will certainly hold our own in the house. McKimley will be nominated on a straddling platform, just like Ohio. The gold republicans will not be much more enthusiastic for him than the gold democrats will be over the democratic nominee."

"So the fight will be between the silver democrats on the one hand and the protectionist republicans who will stand by McKimley. President Cleveland, I take it, will keep aloof as he did in the New York campaign two years ago, when Hill was running for governor. But Cleveland has no more influence now with any party. He got only men from the office holders, and you just bet they are going to jump him before the election. They will see that there is no more chance for them than that line and they will make haste to get on the band wagon."

"The people are terribly aroused this year. You can see their interest by the great registration. Here in Atlanta it runs ahead of anything ever known. In other counties it is the same way. In Habersham county, which is a democratic county, the registration runs up to 2,000, the greatest ever known for a primary. It is the same way throughout a large part of the state. I look for a heavy vote next fall in the United States."

"The populists leaders know that if the party is nominated and the silver democrats of the west, supports the nominee at Chicago, he will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The silver men can carry every state in Ohio and south of the Potomac and I believe that we could beat McKimley in his own state and shake him out of the White House. The gold men comprise only 5 per cent of the area of the United States. And in those states there is a growing sentiment for free coinage of silver. I would not wonder if some of our leaders stoutly oppose fusing with the democrats on the national ticket, but they ought not to do so, because it is certain that if the goldbugs controlled the Chicago convention."

"It was reported around the capitol yesterday that President Cleveland was very sore on Sunday when he heard from Kentucky," said a Georgian who reached Atlanta yesterday from Washington. "He has been very cold toward Herbert since Kentucky went for silver. Georgia's representative in the cabinet was all the more energetic in his efforts to carry this state when he knew that the gold bug was the action was on his chief. But he broke the news before he came away the last time. That is, he admitted that the chances were against him. Carlisle must have had doubts about Kentucky, for he did not go home. Joseph Patterson went there and so did Mr. Cleveland. They did us no harm but imagined that they were sweeping the bluegrass and reported to Mr. Cleveland and the Reform Club of New York that Kentucky was safe. They were getting their expenses and some pay for their stumping and, of course, had to keep the Reform Club under the impression that they were doing some good. Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and now Kentucky, with the certainty of losing Georgia on Saturday, have set Mr. Cleveland to thinking—and to talking privately. It was rumored that he had spoken very pointedly, but the cabinet members did not have the nerve to tell him that it was his own fault."

Congressman Bartlett, of Macon, came down on the Southern's vestibule yesterday and left at 10 o'clock for Macon.

Dr. Whitely, of Douglas county, was in the city yesterday. He will be one of the county's silver delegates to the Macon convention.

Hardly Knew He Was Here.

From The Columbus, Ga. Ledger.

Mr. Eckels has come and gone, and so far as we know he has failed to cause as much of a ripple as a goose feather would on a mill pond.

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

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NO. ARRIVE FROM	NO. DEPART TO
102 Washington... 2:50 a.m.	103 Birmingham... 4:00 a.m.
104 Jacksonville... 5:00 a.m.	105 Birmingham... 7:20 a.m.
105 Chattanooga... 5:00 a.m.	106 Jacksonville... 7:30 a.m.
107 Little Rock... 5:00 a.m.	108 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
108 Little Valley... 5:00 a.m.	109 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
109 Little Valley... 5:00 a.m.	110 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
110 Macon... 11:15 a.m.	111 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
111 Chattanooga... 1:40 p.m.	112 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
112 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	113 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
113 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	114 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
114 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	115 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
115 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	116 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
116 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	117 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
117 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	118 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
118 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	119 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
119 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	120 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.

Southern Railway.	
NO. ARRIVE FROM	NO. DEPART TO
102 Washington... 2:50 a.m.	103 Birmingham... 4:00 a.m.
104 Jacksonville... 5:00 a.m.	105 Birmingham... 7:20 a.m.
105 Chattanooga... 5:00 a.m.	106 Jacksonville... 7:30 a.m.
107 Little Rock... 5:00 a.m.	108 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
108 Little Valley... 5:00 a.m.	109 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
109 Little Valley... 5:00 a.m.	110 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
110 Macon... 11:15 a.m.	111 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
111 Chattanooga... 1:40 p.m.	112 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
112 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	113 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
113 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	114 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
114 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	115 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
115 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	116 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
116 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	117 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
117 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	118 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
118 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	119 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.
119 Birmingham... 1:40 p.m.	120 Birmingham... 7:30 a.m.

South. Awarded the Silver Medal and Highest Honor by the Cotton States and International Exposition. Now is the time to enter. Send for Catalogue, Address—

A. C. HILSCOE, Pres., Atlanta, Ga.

Central of Georgia Railway.

No. ARRIVE FROM	No. DEPART TO
101 Hapeville. . . 6 45 am	100 Hapeville. . . 8 40 am
3 Savannah. . . 5 am	102 Hapeville. . . 7 45 am
103 Hapeville. . . 8 05 am	2 Savannah. . . 7 45 am
111 Macon. . . 10 45 am	104 Hapeville. . . 8 40 am
105 Hapeville. . . 5 40 am	108 Hapeville. . . 12 40 pm
100 Hapeville. . . 2 00 pm	109 Hapeville. . . 2 45 pm
102 Hapeville. . . 1 45 pm	107 Hapeville. . . 1 45 pm
113 Hapeville. . . 6 00 pm	112 Hapeville. . . 4 40 pm
104 Hapeville. . . 2 45 pm	106 Hapeville. . . 1 45 pm
† 1 Savannah. . . 8 05 pm	† 4 Savannah. . . 7 30 pm
117 Hapeville. . . 10 45 pm	116 Hapeville. . . 8 40 pm
119 Hapeville. . . 2 45 pm	118 Hapeville. . . 12 40 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM	No. DEPART TO
† 3 Nashville. . . 7 00 am	† 2 Nashville. . . 8 40 am
11 Atlanta. . . 7 45 am	10 Chattanooga. . . 10 40 pm
† 3 Chattanooga. . . 12 10 pm	† 2 Rome. . . 5 30 pm
† 1 Nashville. . . 7 50 pm	† 4 Nashville. . . 8 40 pm

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S

Business College

AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short—no delay in graduation. Free Tuition. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, 1101 Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

A LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

Civil Engineering, Chemistry,
 Mechanical Engineering, Geology,
 Electrical Engineering, Botany and Zoology,
 Chemical Engineering, Agricultural Science,
 Science for Teachers,
 and Architecture (as a preparation for medi-
 cal education).

For the Descriptive Pamphlet apply to
 S. S. SHALER, M. A., M. P. H. A. N. Secretary,
 S. S. SHALER, Dean, Cambridge, Mass.,
 May 22-4t sat wed.

Summer School for Boys

On June 15th instant, at 15 East
 Street, I will begin, my sec-
 ond annual Summer

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The Direct, Quick, Through Line Via
 Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and
 California.

THE BEST ROUTE TO
 Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans,
 Columbus, Troy, Union Springs,
 Eufaula.

The following Schedule in effect May 24, 1896

	SOUTH BOUND.		NORTH BOUND.	
	No. 35 Daily	No. 36 Daily	No. 35 Daily	No. 36 Daily
Leave Atlanta.....	5 55 a m	4 20 p m	2 15 p m	5 55 a m
Arrive Newnan.....	6 45 "	5 10 "	3 05 "	6 45 "

[illegible]

We believe the "Alaska" Refrigerator has no superior in power to preserve perishable foods, in solid workmanship and fine finish and economical Consumption of Ice.

The inner frame is made of perfectly odorless wood, and is zinc

ed. All exposed wood is odorless tulip poplar, thoroughly shelled. This makes the Refrigerator clean and sweet. Space between the outer and the inner walls filled with pure charcoal.

Robbs, Wey & Co.
61 Peachtree St.

**THE INK
USED ON THIS PAPER**
— IS FROM —
The Standard Printing Ink Co.,
NO. 108 CANAL ST.,
CINCINNATI, O.

clean and sweet. Space between the outer and the inner walls filled with pure charcoal.

Robbs, Wey & Co.
61 Peachtree St.

Chicago
No. 3 Chicago Board of Trade.
Execute Orders for the Purchase
Sale of GRAIN, PORK, LARD,
BB, SEEDS, ETC., FOR CASH OR
OR FUTURE DELIVERY.
Correspondence Invited,

Not in It.

From The Columbus, Ga., Ledger.

Cabinet officers may once have been "dem no pumpkins" in politics, but the people don't know them any more.

own by the free silver element in the democratic party and the petering out of the bull movement in American securities in London. Foreign houses sold moderate of their specialties, and the easier tone exchange failed to allay apprehensions further gold exports, because of the increase in the price paid by Germany for yellow metal.

The Grangers were affected specifically by the lighter grain movement and the principal issues lost 1 per cent and over.

Today's features: The bulls did not have the primrose path to tread today, but rather the rocky road, trying to the nerves. The rally quotations were slightly higher, but sympathy with the rise in Liverpool, but was soon effaced, and then came a precipitate decline, owing partly to some reaction in Liverpool, but more to interruption to telegraph service in Texas, which gave rise to rumors of general rains in that state. The signal service predicted showers during the next thirty-six hours

MAKERS OF THE
"MOUNTAIN DEW"Violators of the Revenue Laws Appear
Before Judge Newman.ARE INTERESTING CHARACTERS
Mountaineers of Every Type Lounge
About the Federal Building.

MANY CASES WERE DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY

Grand Jury Has a Busy Day and Finds
Thirty-Six True Bills for Violations
of Revenue Laws.

The United States courtroom, on the top floor of the federal building, was filled yesterday morning with some very interesting characters. The "moonshine" trials were on and mountaineers from all of the mountainous counties of north Georgia were on hand to explain, if they could, why they made the mountain dew moonshine whisky without a license from the federal authorities of the government.

The moonshine trials began on Monday, and they will continue until all of the numerous indictments that have been found have been disposed of. Judge Newman gets through with about twenty cases a

character sketch the pictures presented yesterday in the courtroom and the corridors of the federal building certainly contained material enough for most interesting articles. To one who is not talented in that line it is far better to disclaim the matter without even an attempt, for only the best description could possibly do the subjects of the sketch justice.

All who are interested in things that are strange should visit for themselves the corridors of the federal courtroom and see men of most nondescript appearance walking around like lost sheep waiting their turns to be put on the rack before the United States judge.

These men are of all shapes and sizes, but the lean, long, lank fellow, with an Adam's apple that would cut through a high collar like a buzz saw, seems to predominate. His nose is as sharp as the vertebrae of one who has dined off nothing but acorns for a fortnight. His thinness attracts all the more attention when one notes the finished way he rests his weary limbs; from the grace with which he squats himself when sitting down on the shady side of Easy street in some mountain village, spitting at a crack or playing drafts for the last ten or fifteen years. If rest and quiet have a tendency to restore strength and make one fat it seems remarkable that the mountaineers are, as a rule, so thin and cadaverous.

They Object to Photographs.
The mountaineers and their witnesses who have come to town in answer to subpoenas were very wary about talking to strangers and they objected in a mild sort of way to the penning of a newspaper article who endeavored to catch a few sketches of them for publication in The Constitution. Whenever the artist would settle down to his work of sketching the outline of the mountaineer one of his friends would nudge him and he would move away. Nothing was said aloud, but in their own quiet way they showed that they did not care to be pictured.

A great many cases were disposed of



Typical Witnesses in "Moonshine" Cases Before the U. S. Grand Jury.

yesterday. The following were adjudged guilty of violating the revenue laws, the charge generally being for illicit distilling: Virgil Harmon, Frank Baker, Richard Green, J. S. Beal, William Keller, Lewis Lawman, John Anderson.

The following pleaded guilty to the charge brought against them: George T. Banks, William Proctor, Joseph Young and John Brannan.

The following were declared not guilty: James T. Greenway, W. D. Burnett, M. E. Benson, W. T. Lawson.

The following forfeited their bonds: J. W. Bearden, Wheeler Bearden, W. A. Greenway.

The indictments against the following were not pressed: L. A. Holland, John W. Anderson and Thomas Mealer.

Grand Jury Very Busy.

The grand jury of the court had a very busy day also. It found thirty-six true bills out of the forty-two cases presented. All of these cases were like those tried before Judge Newman yesterday, violators of the revenue laws. The grand jury will probably remain in session for about two weeks, as there are many cases yet to come before it. Assistant United States District Attorney George Bell and the grand jury met yesterday afternoon. There was but one case of violation of the revenue laws brought before United States Commissioner Broyles yesterday, and his court will probably have but little business while the moonshine trials are being tried before Judge Newman. All of the deputy marshals are busy testifying against the alleged violators of the revenue laws and consequently but few raids are being made.

Alonso Williams, of Meriwether county, was brought before Commissioner Broyles yesterday by Deputy Marshal John Johnson. He was bound over in \$200 to appear the December term of the federal court in Columbus.

HAS REMOVED TO ATLANTA.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Stedman To Make This City His Home.

Among the new comers to Atlanta is ex-Lieutenant Governor Stedman, of North Carolina, who has located here for the purpose of practicing law. Mr. Stedman occupied a prominent position for many years as a member of the North Carolina bar and has participated actively in all of the state's political campaigns. He is a native of North Carolina and has been induced to come here by the superior advantages of this city. Major Stedman was a gallant confederate veteran, is a brilliant speaker and a most interesting conversationalist.

He has established offices in the Grant building with Messrs. C. L. Pegrew and H. P. Jones, well known members of the Atlanta bar. Of Major Stedman's location here, the Fayetteville, N. C. Observer says:

"Two or two weeks ago we copied a stray news item stating that ex-Lieutenant Governor Stedman would remove from Asheville to Atlanta, for the purpose of practicing law. We had no objection to this report beyond that of the truth itself, and gave it contained in the State of Wilmington, old N. C. makes the definite announcement, which we in North Carolina are to lose. That we of this admirable gentleman, brilliant lawyer and true democrat and patriot. 'Lawyer' there can be no question that Stedman's departure will be a serious loss to the side of our social and political life which makes for good government. But he will bear with him the satisfaction of knowing that tens of thousands of the best people in this proud old commonwealth will ever hold him in affectionate remembrance for the high services he has rendered to the state."

"Major Stedman possesses an intellect of the highest order, which has been trained to the best advantage by the fortunate circumstances of his life. At the head of his class in the University of North Carolina, he was elected to the position of valedictorian in the golden days of that ancient institution when it supplied statesmen and scholars for all the south; a distinguished soldier in the confederacy; an exceptionally able and successful lawyer; lieutenant governor of the state, and losing the nomination for governor by a mere accident—in all these conspicuous positions he has made a name that North Carolinians are proud of."

"We have little doubt that our finely trained and well educated citizen will stand in the front rank of his profession in the great Georgian metropolis, where men of his caliber and ability are appreciated at their true worth."

The people of North Carolina will join in bidding him the very heartiest good-byes."

THE MOTION DENIED

Judge Beck Refused To Grant Tom Delk a New Trial.

GOES TO THE SUPREME COURT

The Motion in Taylor Delk's Case Will Be Argued Before Judge Beck Thursday in Jackson.

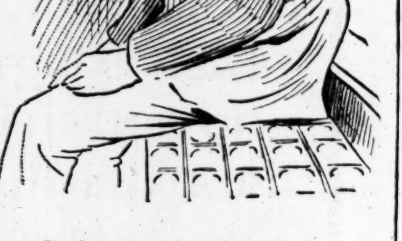
Tom Delk was denied a new trial yesterday afternoon by Judge Beck and the case will be carried at once to the supreme court.

The motion for new trial in Taylor Delk's case will be heard Thursday morning before Judge Beck in Jackson. If the motion is denied, the case will also be carried to the supreme court.

Colonel Frank O'Bryan, representing Tom Delk, and Colonel W. H. Denson, counsel for Taylor Delk, spent yesterday in Jackson in the interest of their clients. On account of the length of the documents in the case of Taylor Delk, Judge Beck postponed the hearing and will take it up tomorrow.

The grounds for the motion are numerous and many errors are charged. It was asserted that the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence; that many errors existed and that public sentiment was overwhelmingly against the prisoners. Both cases were argued on about the same grounds and it is said the result of the hearing was said aloud, but in their own quiet way they showed that they did not care to be pictured.

A great many cases were disposed of



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What It Means.

Today we place on sale 500 Men's all-wool Suits at \$7.50 each. Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds. It means that if you buy one of these Suits at \$7.50 you will have as good a Suit on your back as the man who pays \$10 elsewhere. It means that for cut, fit, finish and general appearance these \$7.50 Suits cannot be told from \$15 Suits. It means that Eiseeman & Weil are selling Clothing this spring in a way that is opening the eyes of some shrewd people. These Suits are not ordinary Suits; they are not cheap looking Suits; they are not by any means common Suits—but are made from as pure wool as ever came off a sheep's back and have as much wearing quality to the square inch as any Suit you ever bought for double the price. They come in solid colors and neat, small checks and mixed colorings. You'll buy one the minute you see it.

EISEMAN & WEIL, 3 WHITEHALL.

\$7.50 \$7.50 \$7.50 \$7.50 \$7.50

THE GRAND

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 5TH.

GRAND OPENING

SUMMER SEASON OF

Comic Opera

AMORITA

Prices: 25 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents.

Sale opens Friday morning at Grand box office.

The Graduating Exercises

of the

BOYS' AND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

will take place at the Grand opera house; the boys on the evening of Wednesday, June 3d.

The girls on the evening of Thursday, June 4th.

General admission for each entertainment, 15 cents.

Reserved seats for each entertainment, 25 cents, which may be secured at the box office of the Grand opera house on and after 2 p. m., Wednesday, June 3d.

ROBERT J. LOWRY, JOHN T. GLENN, ANTON KONTZ,

Committee on Graduating Exercises.

DE GIVE'S COLUMBIA THEATRE

TONIGHT--ALL THIS WEEK

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

THE POPULAR PUNCH ROBERTSON

And His Merry Company in

"SILENT SLAVE,"

TONIGHT.

"POLLY AND I"

POPULAR PRICES 10, 20 and 30 CENTS.

CHANGE OF PLAY EACH DAY.

Lakewood! Lakewood!

WHITE'S ANIMAL CIRCUS.

Free! Free!

This charming show will close Thursday. Take your children out. Open every afternoon and night. Musical entertainment every evening. Bowling alley. Steam and row boats. Bathing for ladies and gentlemen. Children have special care and protection. Take cars at post-office, Phone 1921.

Lakewood Park Co.

United States of America, Northern District of Georgia—By virtue of a decree rendered in the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, bearing date of 20th day of February, 1896, in favor of the complainant in the case of the Fredericksburg church of Edisto island vs. Burton Smith the same being a bill to foreclose a mortgage, Campbell King, as described, plaintiff, vs. Campbell King, as commissioner duly appointed by said court, defendant, do hereby certify that he has sold the premises described in said bill to the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, in said northern district of Georgia, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 1st day of July, 1896, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in land lot eighty-one (81) in the fourth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, being lots numbers 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of said subdivisions of the city map of Atlanta, commencing on the west side of State street 100 feet north of Fourth street, running thence along State street 200 feet, thence back west 400 feet to the south line of said street, thence south 100 feet, thence east 150 feet, thence north 100 feet, being part of property included in deed of said city of Atlanta, and being annexed. Recorded in deed book M, page 28.

All the following property, this day decreed to Burton Smith by Morris Watson, Trustee, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Tenth streets in the city of Atlanta, state and county aforesaid, running thence west 200 feet to an alley, thence south along said alley 220 feet, thence east 20 feet to Tenth street, thence north 20 feet to the line of said alley, beginning point; being northern part of property described in the mortgage of said city of Atlanta, and being hereby referred to for its terms.

This 21 day of June, 1896.

CAMPBELL KING,

KING & SPALDING, solicitors for complainant.

Hurt on a Cay.

Whitner Howard, son of Dr. Warren Howard and grandson of Major J. C. Whitner, met with a serious hurt yesterday. He went to school indisposed and feeling no better returned on the electric car coming up South Pryor street. He gave notice to stop at Trinity street, where he was home, but the car passing on he got out on the sidewalk and about 20 feet from the curb, he fell, striking his head on the ground and receiving a very serious blow upon his head. Doctors Gaston, Orme and Copeland, after careful examination, express the opinion that he will recover.

Holls and pimples are due to impure blood. Remove them by making the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Has the escape of Myers from the Fulton county jail ever been planned?

Pollock was the jailer when Myers escaped. Pollock was put on the sheriff's ticket to catch the Jewish vote of Atlanta. Titlebaum is on Sheriff Barnes' ticket, without being sworn to the county, for the purpose of catching again the Jewish vote. Is Titlebaum to be Pollock's successor?

Read Our Advertisements.

It is not an uncommon thing for customers to say to us: "We scarcely ever read the average bombastic advertisement where articles worth so much are said to be sold at 15 cents on the dollar, or some other ridiculous statement, but we read your advertisement because we know you never misrepresent in print or otherwise." It's a fact, we prefer to sell good, honest goods at lowest prices for quality offered. Many things are here to tempt you in Summer Clothes, Hats, Furnishings.

GEO. MOUSE CLOTHING COMPANY,

MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS.

38 Whitehall Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

JEFFERSON PARK HOTEL,

One mile from University of Virginia. Trolley cars, mineral water, delightful summer home. Send for circular. Proprietor, Charlottesville, Va. J. H. BOWLES, may 21.

THE INN, LITHIA SPRINGS, GEORGIA.

Located in Lithia Springs Park, within 30 yards of the famous Bowden Lithia Springs. Modern conveniences. Perfect service. Bath House, which all kinds of baths may be had with water direct from the springs. For rates and circulars for Bowden Lithia Water, address: J. M. LUTCH, Lithia Springs, Ga.

HOTEL ST. SIMON.

"THE ARAGON OF THE SEASHORE."

OPEN MAY TO SEPTEMBER.

For information about improvements made since last season, also rates, etc., address

J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE, Manager.

THE EVER POPULAR WARM SPRINGS GEORGIA.

With its perfect mountain climate; superb Swimming Pools and Baths; Wonderful Mineral Waters, curing Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Insomnia and all Nervous Diseases.

Will be open for guests on Saturday, May 30th. For rates and further information, address

CHAS. L. DAVIS, Prop'r.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA.

The Palace Hotel of the South. European and American plans. Perfect cuisine and service.

The Aragon is entirely new, and has every modern improvement known to science. It is the highest point in the city, and is delightfully cool, as well as away from all noise, dirt and smoke.

Only three blocks from Union Depot. Rates—From June 1st to October 1st, American plan, \$2.50 to \$4.50 per day; European plan, \$1 to \$2 per day.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT

THE KIMBALL, ATLANTA, GA.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Proprietor. GEORGE W. SCOVILLE, Manager. Renovated and freshly painted from top to bottom. New skylight above central arcade. Beautiful electric DIET and SMOKE rooms. Latest improved porcelain bathtubs. Rates—American plan, \$2.50 to \$3 per day; European plan, \$1 to \$2 per day. Special rates for summer boarders. Coolest and best arranged hotel in the south.

I shall be pleased to see all my former friends and patrons at the Kimball and elsewhere.

GEORGE W. SCOVILLE, Manager.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND,

Cumberland Island, Ga.

Summer Season Opens June 1st.

Finest sea beach in the south. Fishing unexcelled on the continent. Street cars free to the beach. Naptha launch and fleet of rowboats. Splendid livery appointments. Bicycle livery and plank walk to the beach for cyclists. Orchestras of seven pieces. LEE T. SHACKLEFORD, Proprietor.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges and Ammunition; Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons. A Perfect Variety Store.

Orders from city and country promptly filled at lowest market price. Terms cash.

Hermitage Heights PASTURAGE!

NEAR GRANT PARK. 300 ACRES.

Fine grasses and spring water in each pasture. Jersey males. Careful attention given to all stock and rates reasonable.

F. W. BENTEN, JR.

39 Pavilion Street, City.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Fulton county, subject to the action of the primary on June 6th of 1896.

A. P. STEWART.

FOR CORNER.

I most respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of corner of Fulton county, subject to the action of the primary on June 6th of 1896.

AMOS BAKER.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of county commissioner of Fulton county, subject to the action of the primary on June 6th of 1896.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

FOR TAX RECEIVER.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax receiver of Fulton county, subject to the action of the primary on June 6th of 1896.

T. M. ARMISTEAD.

FOR ORDINARY.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of ordinary of Fulton county, subject to the action of the primary on June 6th of 1896. If elected, I promise a faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of the office.

WM. H. HULSEY.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I am a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the action of the primary on June 6th of 1896. I will be exceedingly grateful for the support and the efforts of the primary, and will execute the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

MARK W. JOHNSON.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the action of the primary on June 6th of 1896. I promise a faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of the office.

WM. H. HULSEY.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

In Cut Glass,
Solid Silver and
Eancy Goods.

We send goods on selection.
Write us before you buy.

We also engrave Wedding
Invitations and Visiting
Cards.
SEND FOR OUR SAMPLES

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.
47 Whitehall

money
silver
gold

any sort—except counterfeit—we'll exchange good whisky for good money—that's fair—good whisky promotes health—hundreds of barrels of health in our stores—won't you have some?—nothing impure here—we fight adulterated stuff—the other fellows imitate our brands—you know why!

Birthenthal "b. & b." & bickart

marietta and forsyth streets.
hellet no. 778.
imperial cocktails—the best.

OPIUM
and Whiskey Habits
cured at home with
out-pain. Book of par-
ticulars sent FREE.
R. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 194 Whitehall St.

Tried Friends Best.
Forty-three years Turt's Pills have
proven a blessing to the invalid.
Are truly the sick man's friend.
A Known Fact
For bilious headache, dyspepsia
sour stomach, malaria constipation
and all kindred diseases.
TUTT'S LIVER PILLS
AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

Don't Scold
... the Cook,
You may have a poor stove
Not if it's a—
CHARTER OAK,
For they can be relied
upon to do
***** Good Work.
MOST STOVE DEALERS SELL THEM.
If yours does not, write to
EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHARTER OAK,

For they can be relied
upon to do

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MOST STOVE DEALERS SELL THEM.
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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,
Stair Work, Every Class of
Hard Wood, Yellow and
White Pine Finish
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In fact, we manufacture every article that appertains to the Building of a House.

We have the Best Equipped Factory in the South, with New and IMPROVED MACHINERY.
Send us your bills for estimate before placing your order.

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Telephone 388. Office No. 1 North Forsyth Street. Factory 64 to 68 Elliott St.

DIED IN MAY.

NSURANCE PAID IN MAY.

ATLANTA, GA., May 26th, 1896.

Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association:

Gentlemen,—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your check for \$2,016.50, the same being the return of the Guarantee Fund Deposit (\$16.50) and the payment of the full amount of insurance (\$2,000) held by my husband, Thos. H. Miller, who died on the 2d of this month. Please allow me to thank you for your kindness and promptness in paying this claim. It represents the only insurance carried by my husband, and is surely a god-send to me and my two little children.

Very respectfully,
DAISY MILLER.

For cost call on or address Home Office, Nos. 54 to 54 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

may30-1m

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ARCHITECTS.

401-402 FITZPATRICK BUILDING.

ROWE GOES TO THE PEN 10 YEARS

He Was Convicted of Perjury Yesterday Afternoon.

JUDGE CANDLER'S CHARGE

Craven's Bond Was Forfeited for a Second Time.

WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO GIVE ANOTHER

The Young Man Was Not Present When His Case Was Called and He Will Again Be Arrested.

J. J. Rowe, who has been on trial for two days in the criminal court on the charge of perjury, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary yesterday afternoon.

The jury was out four hours, and returned a verdict of guilty at half-past 4 o'clock. Judge Candler then promptly passed sentence upon the prisoner, and Rowe will be either carried to the penitentiary or will be placed in jail in the event a new trial is asked for by his attorney.

The case has been one of unusual interest, and the case was persistently fought by Attorney James Austin on technical grounds. It is quite probable that an appeal will be made at once by the defense, as it is thought that the sentence is too severe.

The charge of Judge Candler was especially clear, and the point, he reviewed the law and evidence, and gave the prisoner the benefit of all doubts. Rowe refused to make a statement on the stand, and Judge Candler stated in his charge to the jury that the solicitor general made a mistake in referring to this fact before the jury.

In pronouncing sentence, Judge Candler said that it was a very serious crime, and the affidavit in this special case had done much to retard the wheels of justice. "This kind of thing won't do," said Judge Candler. "This false affidavit has clogged the wheels of justice and held the case open on the grounds of newly discovered evidence until Myers made his escape from the jail."

Rowe was arrested several weeks ago on a warrant charging him with perjury. The offense was committed when he made an affidavit in the Myers case that he saw Colonel W. C. Glenn stop and shake hands with and speak to a juror as the jury was entering the jury room.

Sixteen witnesses, including the members of the jury, testified that the allegation was false. Rowe made no statement on the stand, and the case was argued by Attorney Austin on the ground that the affidavit was not made out with respect to any special case.

The case will doubtless be appealed to the supreme court within the time allowed by law.

Craven's Bond Was Forfeited.

The bond of Alfred Craven was forfeited in the criminal superior court yesterday morning, and the sheriff has been notified to arrest the young man and place him in jail.

The charge upon which Craven was arrested is several weeks ago. Craven cashed a check for \$2,000, which was the property of the Georgia Southern Railway Company on the forged signature of Mr. L. H. Hall.

The bank discovered that the check was not genuine, and an investigation proved that a forgery had been committed. A warrant was then taken out for Craven and he was arrested. The arresting officer carried Craven to the office of a friend, as Craven stated that he could secure the money with which to make the check good.

While the officer was waiting for his prisoner at the front door, Craven quietly walked out of the rear door and disappeared. Search was at once instituted, and Craven was arrested in Savannah and brought back to Atlanta. When his case was called his bond was forfeited, but Craven explained that he was in the city at the time and was mistaken in the hour when his case was to be called.

He was allowed to give new bond, and his case was set for another day. Yesterday morning Judge Candler called the case, but Craven was not in the courtroom. His name was called three times, as is required by law, but he did not respond. Judge Candler declared the bond to be forfeited, and the sheriff was instructed to arrest the young man and place him in jail.

At this is the second bond that has been forfeited, no more will be accepted by the court, and Craven will be compelled, if captured, to remain in the city until his case is again tried and reached in the criminal court.

In the City Court.

The case of Dempsey against the Woodward Lumber Company occupied the entire day in the first division of the city court yesterday, and will be resumed this morning.

Dempsey sues the company for injuries which he sustained while in the discharge of his duty, and his mother, Mrs. Dempsey, sues for the loss of the money her son had lost. The case was argued by Attorney John H. Miller for the company and by Attorney John H. Miller for the plaintiff.

The plunk, he says, was wet and slippery, and he fell and was injured. The accident is said to have been caused by a plank which was laid over a large hole in the shafting below. Dempsey says he had to walk out upon a plank in order to reach the belt.

The plank, he says, was wet and slippery, and he fell and was injured. The accident is said to have been caused by a plank which was laid over a large hole in the shafting below. Dempsey says he had to walk out upon a plank in order to reach the belt.

The evidence showed that Thomas had not been on friendly terms with Mitchell and although he had made no threats, Mitchell accused him of the deed. The case went to the jury at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and after being out for some time the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

DAISY MILLER.

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may30-1m

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PAUL & GULLATT, No. 40 N. Broad

Phone 401.

A Pale Girl and Why.

SHE SUFFERED WITH A DISEASE PECULIAR TO HER SEX.

Her Father's Grateful Expressions for His Daughter's Recovery.

From The Sun, Middleville, Mich.

Your correspondent called at the home of Mr. Joseph Thaler, in Leighton township, Allegan county, seven miles west of Middleville, Barry county, Michigan, and knows for himself that the following statements are true.

For one and a half years the daughter, Bessie, now twenty years of age, had been suffering from suppression of the menstrual period. The people living in that vicinity say that Miss Thaler was naturally healthy, but during the time of her sickness, which was accompanied by a cough, lost much flesh and seemed to be only a shadow of her former self, and finally grew so bad that she was confined to her bed. They had often wondered at the change and began to fear that the remainder of her life was to be spent in bed as a confirmed invalid. Miss Thaler being very well known, her condition was carefully noted and all reports closely correspond to the facts stated.

Mr. Thaler seemed glad to give the information, hoping that, if published, it might do many sufferers good. He is grateful for his daughter's recovery and expresses his gratitude in the warmest language. The following are, as near as can be remembered, Mr. Thaler's own words: "We noticed about two and a half years ago a depressed and ill-looking daughter. She grew moody, as though something was troubling her mind, and finally confided the state of her health to us. During the time my daughter was ill she suffered everything. Our home was wharped with constant anxiety and we were unable to give any relief. We called in a second, but with no better success. They both pronounced the case hopeless. "We learned of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and thought that a trial might prove of some benefit. If not, we would at least feel that we had done the best we could. At this time my daughter was able to do very little and looked as though she was but little longer for this world. We procured a box of the pills (which were sold by J. W. Armstrong, who says of the pills that they have a great sale, as they are a good medicine for doing a great deal of good). Bessie took that box and felt much relieved. She procured more until she had taken six boxes, when she was thoroughly cured."

It has been ten months since Miss Thaler stopped taking the pills. She is now able to do about, never complaining of being tired or depressed. Her appetite was excellent and she gained daily. Besides curing the disease, the pills have cleaned her system and left her body pure, giving the body a sound, vigorous tone. She has since married and is a happy wife.

The family say that the medicine is truly wonderful and are only too glad to tell all who may read this paper of the benefit made their home happy after long months of anxiety. The medicine is unequalled.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of female weakness, and left her body pure, giving the body a sound, vigorous tone. She has since married and is a happy wife.

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What made our Macon and Atlanta stores this? If you'd rather have your money, come in and get it. It would bust the whole concern if our clothes were not so good and our prices so low that your money stays with us.

The method is good because you don't use it. If you should come back for half your money, you'd break us. A quarter, an eighth; a tenth. If one in a hundred should want his money because we have nothing to suit him, we shouldn't be able to look in the glass for sheer shame!

We say: Your money back if you want it. It's only another way of saying: Our stuff is good and cheap. It's the only effectual way of saying it's good and cheap.

We mean it! Your money back if you want it. We shouldn't dare to say it and take the risk on average Clothing.

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IF YOU RIDE A WHEEL
RIDE THE BEST.
WE HAVE IT, AND ITS NAME IS
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The name itself tells the story. If you don't believe it, call on us and we will convince you. The price, \$100, is no more than other so-called HIGH GRADES. A lamp and bell with each machine. Easy terms and easy riding go with THE SPALDING. A \$1000 ACCIDENT POLICY with each, covering all kinds of accidents.

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BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, PIPE COUPLERS, SHAPING, HANGERS, COUPLINGS, ETC.
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25° STEAMER TRUNKS 25°
Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.
For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

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REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Patterns Nos. 1 and 2.....\$80 to \$65
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This is the best value for the money offered in medium grade machines.

COLUMBIAS

The Standard of the World—Acknowledge your competitors, and the price is fixed absolutely for the season of 1896 at.....\$100

If you can't buy a Columbia, then buy a Hartford.

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16 Beautiful Residence LOTS

In Atlanta's Most Desirable Residence Section—

WEST END!

Sale on the Premises
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MALLARD & STACY,

AGENTS.

One lot on northeast corner of Peoples and Oak streets, 60x100, lies perfectly and well shaded. —
One lot on east side of Peoples street, between Oak and Lucile avenue, 50x200.
One lot on east side of Peoples street, between Oak and Lucile avenue, 50x200.
Two lots (adjoining) on north side of Lucile avenue, between Ashby and Peoples streets, 50x100 each; electric car in front.
One lot on north side of Oak street, between Ashby and Peoples streets, 50x100.
The above lots are all in same neighborhood and a personal inspection will show that each lot lies well and is exceedingly desirable as a site for a home or as an investment. The immediate neighborhood is one of the very best in West End, with such elegant homes and neighbors surrounding the property as Mr. Evan P. Howell, Mr. Malcolm Johnson, Mr. C. T. Ladd, Mr. Burgess Smith and many others. Streets graded, brick sidewalks, gas, water, etc. Gordon street electric line one block south. Lucile avenue and Westview electric line in front of some of the property offered and within a few feet of the balance.

Also 10 beautiful residence lots, 50x150 each, on the west side of Grady place, between Oak and Lucile avenue. Every one of these lots lies perfectly and are very desirable for home sites. Brick sidewalks and granite curbing; electric car on Gordon street, 200 feet front.

TERMS: One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. or the deferred payments can be paid monthly or all cash at purchaser's option.

We do not expect fancy prices on this property and it must go at prices bid. No by-bidding.

SALE ABSOLUTE!
TITLES PERFECT!
On the Premises
Wednesday, June 3d at 4 p. m.

CALL at our office for plats and go out and see the property.

Mallard & Stacy, Agents,
207 Equitable Building.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate Loans and Auctioneers.

\$220—For two lots on paved streets on north side; splendid chance for building houses for homes, or renting to advantage.
\$250—2-room brick house on Spring street, renting now for \$27.50 per month. What interest!

Peachtree—Elegant lot 62x200. A bargain. \$1,000—Nice cottage on Nelson, near junction of Walker; water and gas—\$250 cash; balance monthly.
\$2,500—Nice 6-room house on West End.
\$2,750—2-story new 8-room house on north side; water and gas and bath.

\$1,500 for one of the prettiest lots in West End, cost the owner \$2,000.
\$300 per acre for beautiful land on electric line to Decatur.
Money to loan on city property; cheap. Office 12 East Alabama street; phone 363.

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—BY—
Green & Mathews
37 N. Broad St.

WE HAVE HAD A big plan this week. Have rented a number of houses, have sold a nice house and on Martin street, 17 acres of land in the country, and what we have done for you, we can do for you. We have done for you houses, gas, water and bath, 6-room residences, 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, at low prices and low prices and easy terms, less than cost of house. Willingness to rent, if you have anything to rent, if you want to buy or rent.

Atlanta, we are needing a few nice places to rent, if you have anything to rent, if you want to buy or rent. Call and see us or drop us a postal, giving price, number of rooms, street and number, and in a few days you will receive a check for your rent. Green & Mathews, 2 North Broad.

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Desirable residence lots in West End and College Park. Call or apply for plans with full description. 65 South Broad street, Atlanta.

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